

JPRS 78346

22 June 1981

Vietnam Report

No. 2279

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

22 June 1981

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2279

CONTENTS

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

| | |
|--|---|
| Precinct Eradicates Prohibited Books (Thuy Chi; SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 27 Apr 81) | 1 |
| Embezzlers of State Property Tried, Sentenced (NHAN DAN, 19 Apr 81) | 7 |

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

| | |
|--|---|
| Briefs Soviet Specialists' Awards | 8 |
|--|---|

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Briefs PRK Army Art Troupe | 9 |
|-------------------------------------|---|

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

| | |
|--|----|
| Hanoi Enterprises Apply Technical Innovations (VNA, 9 Jun 81) | 10 |
|--|----|

AGRICULTURE

| | |
|--|----|
| New Youth Economic Zone Chooses Tea as Main Crop (Luu Duy Dan, Vinh Phu; NHAN DAN, 22 Apr 81) | 11 |
| State Grain Sector Strives To Increase Purchases (NHAN DAN, 22 Apr 81) | 13 |
| Southern Provinces Overfulfill Agricultural Tax Goals (NHAN DAN, 19 Apr 81) | 15 |
| Briefs Mekong Delta Sugarcane | 16 |

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

| | |
|--|----|
| Activities of Gasoline and Oil General Depot Evaluated (SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 27 Apr 81) | 17 |
|--|----|

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

| | |
|---|----|
| Readers Object to Dirty, Harmful Publications (Nguyen Van Hoang, Nguyen Tan Thai; SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 27 Apr 81) | 19 |
|---|----|

| | |
|--|----|
| Briefs Decadent, Reactionary Publications | 21 |
|--|----|

BIOGRAPHIC

| | |
|---|----|
| Information on Vietnamese Personalities | 22 |
| Information on Vietnamese Personalities | 28 |
| Contents of 'TAP CHI GIANG VIEN,' No 1, 1981 | 33 |
| Contents of 'TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN,' No 1, 1981 | 34 |

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PRECINCT ERADICATES PROHIBITED BOOKS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 27 Apr 81 pp 1, 2

[Article by Thuy Chi: "A Sort of Pocket of Cultural Microbes -- People Who Commit the Crime of Publishing Prohibited Books"]

[Text] Massive and Audacious Appearance

In recent months, there appeared in our city a series of prohibited publications (illegally produced) being distributed in a massive and audacious manner almost everywhere: from the sidewalks of Le Loi Street to the gates of schools, from the stalls in Ba Chieu and Phu Nhuan Markets to the newspapers-distributing stalls in Go Vap, Binh Thanh, etc. They were mostly pocket-size pictorial stories, very sloppily printed on poor-grade paper and carelessly folded and bound. Next to them were music sheets of the same size and equally sloppy, in both form and content.

Just their outward appearance was enough to tell what kind of books they should be classified with!

Those books had no covers and did not show the names of authors and publishers, their origin (printing plant, number of copies printed, locality where printing was done, year of publication, etc.) and even prices.

Almost all the titles of these books were old, strange and mysterious, very exciting and attractive for children, who are curious and like to discover things. Let us read a few titles: "Thien Ha De Nhat Kiem" (Number-One Swordsman in the World), "Nguoi Chet Tro Ve" (The Dead Man Returns), "Cay Dao Quai Di" (The Strange Peach Tree), "Tieng Sao Me Hon" (The Enchanting Flute), "Hai Giot Mau Than Linh" (Two Sacred Drops of Blood), etc.

The music sheets, old and new, did not show any better titles than the above-mentioned books. Just a few of them: "Chuyen Tinh Lan va Diep" (Lan and Diep

Love Story), "Cau Chuyen Mua Dau Chin" (Strawberry Harvest Season Story), "Hoa Trinh Nu" (The Mimosa Flower), "Mau Tim Hoa Sim" (The Purple of Myrtle Flowers), "Ket Thuc Mot Cuoc Tinh" (The End of a Love Story), and so on, and so forth.

The people who did business in this kind of "black books" seemed very familiar with exploiting the curiosity of children to secretly disseminate the poisons they were throwing about. Many children saved money by not buying snacks to buy the prohibited books, which they would take turns reading. Others read them in a furtive manner while their teachers were lecturing. At home, these "evil" books made still others neglect their home work and learning lessons and fail to do things to help their families.

In SAIGON GIAI PHONG, at meetings between families and schools and during activities in the precincts and subwards, many sensitive parents spoke their mind about this ill and sounded the first alarm. Many angry opinions demanded total uprooting of this ill and punishment to be imposed on those "cultural merchants" who have attempted to stain and poison the young minds.

The anger and deep concern of the masses were urging the persons responsible to act.

From Sudden Administrative Checks...

On the basis of the news provided by good citizens from everywhere, the cadres and combatants of a section of the Municipal Public Security Service, in coordination with the specialized cadres of the cultural and information sector, conducted the first administrative checks. It was simply a checking to see if the books and magazines stalls and counters have been registered or not.

In some places, the control unit caught red-handed the wholesale and retail of these "black books"! They were sold at 1 dong retail and from 60 to 80 xu [1 xu equals 0.01 dong] wholesale a copy. At some places, the charge for borrowing for on-the-spot reading was 20 xu a copy. Some stalls were even more daring as they openly displayed lists of book titles and prices under a line of very misleading advertisement: "Three Interests" Publishing Library!

In the case of a number of stalls distributing Posts and Telegraph publications and counters selling books owned by private individuals, police reports were made and such bad books were confiscated.

Some of those stalls were Tien Van No 127, 22 Soviet-Nghe Tinh Street, Binh Thanh District; the stall located at 84 Dien Bien Phu Street, Subward 16 (near Hang Xanh intersection); news stall No 7 near Saigon Hospital close to Ben Thanh

Market; the news stall at the Duy Tan-Nguyen Dinh Chieu intersection; the news stall of Mrs Nguyen Thi Ba, Go Vap District, etc. Very many mobile book stalls located on the sidewalks of Le Loi Street and in Tan Dinh, Phu Nhuan and Tan Binh Markets openly displayed the above-mentioned books, up to 30-40 titles each, with total quantities being hundreds of copies, even thousands.

The owners of those stalls revealed the names of the "dealers" who supplied them with the books, normally at the price of 45-50 xu a copy. The control cadres met one of those suppliers -- Nghia residing at Van Don Quay. From him many incredible stories about the production of such "black books" emerged!

We found out a number of places where those books were printed and bound and the names of some of the organizations that illegally published those books. They were the main printing facility of Collective Printing Enterprise No 8 at 619 Nguyen Trai Street, in Subward 14 of the 5th Precinct; Tu Hung Printing Shop (a private printing facility that has long ceased to register for business) at 71 Van Don Quay; the plate-making shop of Banh Quang at 160/20 Cong Quynh Street (a private facility that has not registered for business after its license expired a few years ago and has declared being out of business), etc.

... To Dangerous Pockets of Microbes

At the main printing facility of Collective Printing Enterprise No 8, workers said it had printed some of those books "for the unexpected need" of Vinh Su and Nghia, which ordinarily were printed at Tu Hung Printing Shop at Van Don Quay.

As we went to that printing place, we found it was a closed facility hiding illegal activities inside. As the control cadres stepped in, they met a man who was preparing a plate for printing. He was the father of Nghia, the man who supplied books to the stalls. He identified himself as Nguyen Van Toi and admitted he accepted orders for edging this kind of books to earn a living and to get scrap paper.

At that same time, Vinh Su showed up. Seeing an alert signal by Toi, he tried to speed off on his motorcycle. But the cadres held him back in time. He identified himself as Bui Vinh and said he was a musician coming here to order the printing of some music sheets. But the house owner confirmed he was Vinh Su. He also had a booklet in which many suspicious numbers were written. After lengthy questioning, he admitted he had organized the printing and publishing of those pictorial stories of evil contents. He ordered the printing there and also at a facility located at 619 Nguyen Trai Street, as we mentioned earlier. The value of such orders amounted to about 30,000 dong. He also admitted that he had placed orders with a person named Luu Nam for the making of printing plates for the pictorial books and music sheets and with the printing shop of

Banh Quang, a lady who has long ceased to register her business, for casting molds.

Vinh Su also pointed out that all of the drawings and stories in the pictorial books were the work of Hoang Quoc Huy.

As Vinh Su brought the control cadres to his home, the dangerous pocket of microbed showed its true hideous face. More than 150 kinds of books of all formats bore all sorts of titles about adventures, detectives, cheap epic exploits, cowboys, hoodlums, ghosts, blood and tears, love, romance, reactionaries and decadence. More than 20,000 books confiscated here, added to more than 33,000 books confiscated in Nghia's home, raised the number of books seized by control cadres to 53,000, out of a total of over 3 million copies that Vinh Su and his gang had printed and distributed. We would need another opportunity to compile statistics about and to evaluate those books to see how seriously they have affected our children and teenagers.

At the place of business of Luu Nam, which had been registered as his former business location and now served as the location of his doing business with Banh Quang's daughter-in-law, the control group confiscated a large quantity of chemicals used in the casting of molds, many sheets of golden paint ready to be projected onto the printing plates and hundreds of large-size printing plates (some of them showed the labels of curry powder, candies, cookies, etc. for a number of private enterprises).

Those printing plates and golden paint sheets further revealed the cultural crimes of those unconscientious dealers.

It must be said that they were making germ weapons -- such pictorial stories as "Nguoi Gau Bay Nam" (A Man Disguised As A Bear for 7 Years), "Hon Ma Trinh Nu" (The Ghost of the Virgin Girl), "Ac Quy Dra-cu-la" (Dracula), "Cong Chua Toc Nau" (The Brown-haired Princess), "Ma Meo" (The Cat Ghost), "Lien Hoan Cuoc" (The Unbroken Kick), "Nguoi Da" (The Stone Man), "Con Chuot Long Vang" (The Mouse With Golden Hair), "Ba Dieu Cua Quy" (Three Things of the Demon), "Quai Vat Hai Sung" (The Two-horned Beast), "Hon Ma Bao Oan" (The Ghost Returns To Seek Revenge), "Doan Cuoi Tinh Yeu" (The End of Love), "Mat Xanh Con Gai" (The Blue Eyes of A Girl), etc.

The acts of this gang of crooks must be stopped.

Statement of An "Author"

Who was the "author" of that series of pictorial stories? None of them credited by name the persons who had given birth to them! Under lengthy questioning, Vinh Su, the undeclared "director" of one of those "illegal publishers," supplied

more information about a "cultural chief," a false author but actually the producer of hundreds of pictorial books. He was Hoang Quoc Huy, formerly of the National School of Music, a close business partner of Vinh Su.

How did Hoang Quoc Huy "create"? All he did was going through the piles of publications and magazines published during the puppet regime, such as the Lucky Luke series; such magazines as THIEU NHI, THANG BOM, TUOI HOA and TUOI NGOC; hundreds of epic exploit, martial arts, detective and love novels and stories about conquest of the American Far West, etc., "copying exactly as the original volumes" or abridging and condensing to suit the booklet format of 16 pages each and small size (10 x 15 or 15 x 17 centimeters).

In many cases, he photocopied the illustrations and wrote the words himself to make them sound more attractive. He said that when he compiled stories about ancient or classical Chinese examples, he "just copied all of the drawings and invented the stories and conversations to make them sound logical." That explained why in the case of many old stories that many people had known well, the drawings were found to be all wrong as compared with the accompanying words of the characters. The reason was that Hoang Quoc Huy could not translate the Chinese words in the original volumes!

All of the people mentioned above have committed the crime of illegally publishing books, as they did not have the permission of any authoritative organs. Their crime is more serious because they have published and distributed reactionary and decadent books, which completely go against the basic spirit of the new society. That does not include other wrongdoings: illegally making money; making illegal deals; causing damage to private and collective printing installations; aiding the bad elements in disrupting the people's wholesome cultural and spiritual life, thus intentionally or unintentionally serving the dark schemes of the enemy; spoiling the young people, doing propaganda for the old way of living and thinking and the old sentiments and resisting the building of the new man and the new socialist way of living.

Behind the statements of the gang of Vinh Su, Luu Nam and Hoang Quoc Huy, what do we find besides the motivation of exploiting and making money? Whether any other schemes are involved is something that should be further considered and studied with a keen spirit of political vigilance. However, what is obvious is that they have opposed the policy of our system calling for building wholesome culture, literature and arts, openly violated the regulations about management of the printing and publishing sector, deliberately disregarded any prohibition by the state and published bad books to poison the minds of the young. What they have done is serious violation of law. Their crime is even more serious than that of the speculators of material wealth, corrupt people or thieves. We should add that they themselves have contributed to a major reason behind the thefts of state properties, particularly the materials necessary for printing.

An evidence was the fact that at the time the illegal books were distributed in large quantities, the Joint State-Private Printing Enterprise No 4 had lost at the same time 12 reams of translucent paper of the 65 x 100 cm size (the current black market price of a ream is from 7,000 to 8,000 dong), 20 kilograms of printing ink and a photographic lens used in a plate printing press (the black market price is about 50,000 dong!).

In the last few days, they seemed to have curbed their activities and resorted to doing less-than-open business. As the books that used to be displayed on the sidewalks of Le Loi Street have decreased, they now lie inside bags or hidden under canvas covers and are shown only occasionally to pedestrians. The bad books appear at school gates only between 0600 and just before 0700 hours, at the time cadres, workers and civil servants do not work yet or pass by there!

The cultural "microbes" are very cunning. They know how to show up on the "market" and how to hide. Our people must bring the entire pocket of microbes to the light of law and public opinion. They always fear light. Let all the people who are concerned about the future generations and want to live in the civilized order of law voice their opinion. Then the voice of law will be our common voice.

5598

CSO: 4209/309

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EMBEZZLERS OF STATE PROPERTY TRIED, SENTENCED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Apr 81 p 4

[Article: "Hanoi Severely Punishes State Property Embezzlers"]

[Text] [VNA] The Hanoi People's Court held a session to try Nguyen Van Sinh and accomplices for using their official functions to steal state properties.

The River Shipping Corporation of the Hanoi Communications and Transportation Service had ordered the lighter-tug boat H174 with Nguyen Van Sinh as skipper, Hoang Van Bai as deputy skipper, 11 crewmen and 7 policemen as escort personnel, to ship 600 tons of wheat from Hon Gai Port to the grain bureau of Son Tay City (Hanoi). But Sinh conspired with Bai and accomplices to steal some of the wheat loaded on the barges for illegal sale to crooked merchants. Sinh was also instrumental in drawing the police escort unit into the crime.

Sinh sold the stolen wheat—a total of more than 17 tons—to crooked merchants and divided 15,250 dong among the group. Before the court, Sinh and accomplices confessed to their organized and premeditated embezzlement of state properties.

The court sentenced Nguyen Van Sinh to 20 years in jail; Hoang Van Bai, Nguyen Van Vinh (crewman) and Do Dinh To, chief of the police escort unit, to 12 years in jail. Other defendants have received from 18 months to 8 years in jail. The convicted criminals must refund to the state the market prices of the stolen wheat.

9213

CSO: 4209/316

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

SOVIET SPECIALISTS' AWARDS--Hanoi VNA 9 Jun--A ceremony was held here today to confer the Friendship Order on 27 Soviet specialists who have helped the Ba Son Shipyard in Ho Chi Minh City in repairing two major fishing shops. The conferment was made by Nguyen Tan Trinh, minister of marine products. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 9 Jun 81 OW]

CSO: 4220/307

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

PRK ARMY ART TROUPE--Hanoi VNA June 5--The art troupe of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army performed its premiere at the municipal theater here yesterday evening. The performance was attended by General Tan Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the party C.C. and minister of national defence, and other high-ranking officers and officials. Keo Chamroeun, Kampuchean charge d'affaires, and other members of the diplomatic corps, were present. After the performance, General Van Tien Dung warmly congratulated the Kampuchean artists. [Text] [0W051457 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 5 Jun 81]

CSO: 4220/307

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HANOI ENTERPRISES APPLY TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

OW091625 Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 9--About 15,000 technical innovations have been introduced and applied at 108 local state enterprises in Hanoi over the past five years, saving the state nearly one million dong.

This is the result of a movement initiated in 1980 calling on each engineer to sponsor a research subject and each worker to develop an innovation. The main objective of the movement is to make fuller use of local materials to replace imports, to design and produce machinery for the production of new kinds of goods, to increase work productivity and save raw materials.

The movement has been carried out in very diversified forms with conferences to popularize innovations in each branch and to exchange experiences, seminars, exhibitions of innovations and contests of skills among engineering factories, demonstrations by skilled workers in the textile industry, etc.

Over the past five years, the factories of the union of textile enterprises under the Ministry of Light Industry alone have developed 7,500 innovations and sponsored 284 research subjects. The Nam Rong Plastic Enterprise has used a kind of polyvinyl to produce 30 new kinds of toys for children, trebling its productivity compared with the previous years. The Mai Dong Engineering Enterprise has designed a production chain for oxy-acetylene with a capacity of 400 tonnes per day.

The Thong Nhat Rubber Enterprise has succeeded in sulphurising sponge rubber in the making of rubber sandals, boosting productivity fivefold.

The "May 8" Textile Mill has produced enough shuttles for its own needs instead of relying on other factories, as in the past.

Many enterprises have repaired or designed new machines for their own equipment. The Long Bien Engineering Plant has produced an air compressor codenamed 2AD, 150, opening bright prospects for the manufacture of refrigerators of up to 1,000 tonnes.

CSO: 4220/307

AGRICULTURE

NEW YOUTH ECONOMIC ZONE CHOOSES TEA AS MAIN CROP

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Apr 81 p 2

[Article by Luu Duy Dan, Vinh Phu: "New Youth Economic Zone"]

[Text] In the past 10 years the Vinh Phu new youth economic zone--in which 14.6 million dong has been invested, including 10.7 million for construction and installation, nearly 3 million for equipment, and more than 700,000 for other construction expenses--has never been in the black. For 8 years in a row it has lost money, as little as 3,935 dong and as much as more than 300,000 dong a year.

By contrast, more than 1,300 laborers, mostly young, educated, and enthusiastic about work, are well organized. Many have spent their youth there, trying to make their dream--that of turning that mountainous and jungle-covered place into a model industrial-agricultural zone--come true. Was the loss caused by poor knowledge of economic management and disregard for science and technology? The lesson learned by the economic zone officials is that its production got off on a wrong foot.

The youth economic zone stretches across 7 villages of Thanh Son District (Vinh Phu), covering 2,395 hectares, measuring 25 km long and 6 km wide. Farmland is fragmented by hilly terrain with steep slopes and relatively flat hilltops. Eight percent of the land shows an inclination of less than 8 degrees, while 40 percent shows an inclination of from 9 to 15 degrees. According to investigations and analyses of the Institute of Soil Science, the land, climate, degree of humidity, rainfalls, and weather of the region respond favorably to perennial crops, especially tea plants. Nevertheless, banana was the first main crop, covering more than 330 hectares, mostly with varieties from the provinces of Hai Hung, Nam Ha, Thai Binh, Vinh Phu, etc. At first, the banana crop yielded some results. Clusters on some narrow plots reached 25-30 kg in weight, but on the whole crop development was uneven. After 1 year, the plants quickly lost vitality then died on contact with frost. Of the more than 1 million dong devoted to banana planting only 100,000 dong was salvaged.

As a result, internal unity was on the rocks. Management work was lax, causing a decline in labor spirit. Hundreds of people wanted to leave the economic zone for the delta.

Switching to another main crop--pineapple--the zone laborers destroyed all the banana planting areas and created hundreds of hectares of new land. The same problem popped up: the soil and weather were not proper for pineapple planting, in addition

to a lack of knowledge about how to grow new varieties of pineapples. Because of poor road conditions in the mountainous region, much of the produce was affected by rot when it reached the consumers. The pineapple venture wound up with a loss of nearly 500,000 dong.

Then wisely up to the use of natural conditions to boost economic efficiency, economic zone officials began to search for the right crop and to reorganize management work. The tea plant was chosen as the main crop. Pilot planting on a number of hectares yielded 10 tons per hectare for the cutting method and 6 tons per hectare for the sowing method. Fitting well the local soil and weather conditions, the tea plant is capable of vigorous growth, and does not require as much care as banana and pineapple do. It is easy to store and ship tea. Capitalizing on these findings, the new youth economic zone has planted 500 hectares of tea. Profit from tea planting has run into 375,218 dong, including 123,329 dong for 1980. In the coming years, tea planting there will reach 800 to 1,000 hectares.

Associating production with processing, the zone has on its own, built a facility capable of processing 13.5 tons of green tea per day, and is planning another factory to process black tea. The outcome is still modest, but it is comforting to know that a correct production path has been found. The change in production has led to changes in management work. The practice of imposing unrealistic and incoherent plans on lower echelons has been scrapped. Now, plans are drawn up right at production unit levels, where they acquire authority and trustworthiness. There is no more room for continuous norm-adjusting attempts. Every people, every unit emulates to overfulfill the targets. These are brand new things at the youth economic zone. Technical management work has been strengthened. Production groups have their own programs, regulations, and economic and technical standards. The method of tea planting with cuttings was given a final review. Activities to improve farmland, to care for tea plants with mechanized equipment, and to eliminate wild grass with chemicals...have been generously carried out. Tea output has been increased.

Labor management work has gradually become an established procedure. As of now, 322 labor norms have been set for key jobs, and the piecework system with accrued bonus is being given workers who have surpassed the norms. Piece-wage eligibility also goes to individual laborers in planting groups. The management of supplies and products has been clearly regulated. The illogical use of supplies leading to theft and waste has been drastically reduced.

The new youth economic zone is turning over a new leaf.

9213

CSO: 4209/316

AGRICULTURE

STATE GRAIN SECTOR STRIVES TO INCREASE PURCHASES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Apr 81 p 1

[Article: "Grain Sector Strives for 50 Percent Collection Increase Over Previous Year"]

[Text] The grain branch recently reviewed its 1980 work, and discussed measures to promote production, to carry out socialist business methods, and to achieve for 1981 a 50 percent increase in grain collection over the previous year. In 1980, notwithstanding natural calamities in a number of northern provinces, grain collection had shown signs of improvement with 98.4 percent of planned collection delivered to the state granary. Improvement was noticeable in the Mekong Delta provinces, where grain collection topped the previous year's figure by more than 600,000 tons.

The purchase of subsidiary food crops, although still limited, exceeded the 1979 total: the provinces south of Thuan Hai have more than 20,000 tons to their purchases while the provinces of Gia Lai-Kon Tum, Dong Nai, Tay Ninh, Son La and Vinh Phu have made an effort to purchase and process as much grain as possible.

In 1980, grain sector, party and local administration officials applied correctly and creatively the new economic policies of the state and government to regional conditions, causing right at the beginning a favorable impact on both production and distribution. Determined to achieve progress, the party Central Committee and the government showed a centralized and firm leadership. Party and administration officials at all levels sent large groups of collectors to the villages at appropriate times, to collect resolutely tax and debts, to ensure compliance with two-way contracts, to follow a flexible pricing policy on purchases and sales, and to concurrently apply political-ideological, economic and administrative measures. During collection days, model cadres and party members mobilized the people enthusiastically to make their contribution.

But, in general, last year's grain collection was still low in relation to production results and the country's needs. A number of provinces had a high average grain output but a disproportionately low collection input. The amount of subsidiary food crop purchases was less than 5 percent of gross output. The quality of grain delivered to the state granary was better but still short of requirements: paddy was not yet dry and clean.

In 1981, with more focus on socialist business methods the grain branch will strive to achieve a 50 percent increase over 1980 in grain purchases, to ensure grain distribution in accordance with policies and plans, and to achieve gradually control of the grain market.

The grain branch will strengthen state control over distribution, shipment, economic management and trade technique as far as grain is concerned with a view to developing rice and subsidiary food crop production, increasing gross grain output, and step by step meeting the consumer needs of society.

9213

CSO: 4209/316

AGRICULTURE

SOUTHERN PROVINCES OVERFULFILL AGRICULTURAL TAX GOALS

Hanoi **NHAN DAN** in Vietnamese 19 Apr 81 p 1

[Article: "Five Provinces, Cities, 41 Districts and Wards and 300 Villages in South Exceed 10th-Month Crop Agricultural Tax"]

[Text] [VNA] As of 31 March, peasants in southern provinces and cities (south of Quang Nam-Da Nang) have paid in paddy more than 80 percent of their 10th-month crop agricultural tax—a 36 percent increase over the corresponding period of last year—amounting to 51 percent of this year's tax norms. In particular, the Mekong Delta provinces have attained 79.2 percent of this year's tax-paddy norms.

Cuu Long, Hau Giang, Tien Giang, Tay Ninh Provinces and Ho Chi Minh City have overfulfilled the 10th-month crop agricultural tax norms. The list includes Cuu Long Province with 91 percent of the year's target and Hau Giang with 86 percent. The latter has established a record by delivering to the state granary an amount of paddy equal to 20 percent of the whole region's tax-paddy already stored there. As of now, more than 300 southern villages have delivered more than 100 percent of their 1981 agricultural tax-paddy. Forty-one districts and wards in the Mekong Delta and the southeast have fulfilled their 1980 10th-month crop tax obligation.

Party and administration officials have concentrated their efforts on agricultural tax collection, using it as an opportunity to build the party and strengthen mass organizations and the administration. Many provinces have kept tabs on the planted acreage and volume of production, drawn up tax rolls, and launched campaigns for speedy tax-grain delivery, and for the implementation of the so-called "carpet rolling" technique, by which tax collectors move out of a village or district to another place only when they have completed their task there. Meanwhile, in some provinces the tax payment rate is still low. Due attention is not given to the collection of past debts. In other localities, irrationality and unevenness mar the purchase of paddy at high prices, the compliance with two-way contracts, and tax gathering activities. Besides, lax coordination between financial and grain branches in certain localities, protracted collection of agricultural tax, and delayed settlement are exerting an impact on the revenue-expenditures situation. The agricultural tax policy does not apply correctly to lands devoted to intensive farming, to cooperatives and production collectives, and to the earmarking of 10 percent of agricultural tax for the village budget.

The provinces are now striving to fulfill their agricultural tax obligation for the 10th-month crop and for 1981.

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

MEKONG DELTA SUGARCANE--Hanoi VNA 9 Jun--Peasants in the Mekong River Delta province of Ben Tre have planted 10,000 hectares of sugarcane with an expected yearly output of 400,000 tonnes. The province has almost 50,000 households engaged in sugarcane growing and sugar making. Mo Cay District, a major cane growing area of Ben Tre last year harvested 60 tonnes of cane per hectare. With more than 1,000 small sugar mills, the province produces more than 100 tonnes of sugar per day. In the recent sugarcane crop, these mills supplied the state with 280,000 tonnes of sugar, or more than 60 percent of the crop output. This year, a sugar plant will be set up in Mo Cay District to produce sugar for export. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0236 GMT 9 Jun 81 OW]

CSO: 4220/307

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

ACTIVITIES OF GASOLINE AND OIL GENERAL DEPOT EVALUATED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 27 Apr 81 pp 1, 4

[Article by K. V. : "Nha Be Gas and Oil General Depot Organizes Good Reception and Supply of Gasoline and Oil"]

[Text] The emulation movement to encourage initiative at the Nha Be Gas and Oil General Depot has progressed well and favorably affected the reception and supply of fuels. That was one of the outstanding achievements of the general depot in the last 5 years, as its work was evaluated by the conference to review the emulation movement on 24 April.

With the spirit of handling deliveries quickly, fully and safely, in the last 5 years it received deliveries from ships 319 times, including ships whose capacities ranged from 25,000 to 30,000 tons, thus fulfilling 104.64 percent of its plan. Twice it specifically handled ships of 50,000-ton capacity safely as they moved straight to Pier A to unload. It also received gas and oil for friendly units. Of the ships it handled, 91 exceeded the length of their scheduled stay and 77 were on schedule.

However, reception encountered difficulties as the shipment sometimes was not of the right kind of products, sometimes too many ships came at the same time or special handling was necessary because of contamination of some kinds of gas and oil. To resolve such problems the general depot had to know very well the shipments to arrive through advance notices and the storage capacities of its own facilities and those of enterprises and localities so as to adjust and divide the work among the units concerned to handle each ship completely. It also strengthened its relations with the foreign trade and sea transportation sectors in order to handle the ships quickly and safely. It cleaned the storage tanks 383 times and replaced the pipes to properly accommodate different kinds of oil.

In its supplying work, the general depot paid attention to management and thrift, did the mixing of furnace oil and other oils by itself, heated recycled oil and handled millions of liters of lubricating oil whose quality had been lowered.

To do its receiving and supplying task properly it also paid attention to repairs and maintenance, such as building new storage tanks and multipurpose pipes, repairing tank foundations, buoys for anchoring ships, etc. The movement to protect the socialist properties at the general depot has been widely launched by strengthening the protecting force, providing its workers with ideological education and adopting bylaws for transportation management and for doing business in gas and oil.

5598

CSO: 4209/309

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

READERS OBJECT TO DIRTY, HARMFUL PUBLICATIONS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 27 Apr 81 p 1

[Saigon People's Forum column by Nguyen Van Hoang, 230 Dien Bien Phu Street, 3rd Precinct, and Nguyen Tan Thai, Hamlet 1, Thu Duc Town: "Let Us Sweep Away All That Trash From Schools and Society"]

[Text] As I visited the home of my brother on Dien Bien Phu Street, I happened to find on a table next to a guitar a music book with these words on its cover: "Anna -- The Young Music Pieces of '80." I immediately opened it to read. From end to end it contains all foreign songs. Some songs have foreign lyrics; others have foreign words above and Vietnamese words below. What deserves attention is the fact that some songs bear horrible titles, such as "Nguoi Dan Ba Da Tinh" (The Amorous Woman), "Giet Tinh Toi Yeu" (Kill My Love), etc., and words that induce weakness, tears and madness.

I asked my nephew, who is in Grade 12, where he bought the music book. He hesitatingly answered that he had just borrowed it from his friend the day before. I calmly explained to him the damage this kind of poisonous music could bring about. He tried to prove that he did not buy it, but he made no effort to prove that he objected to this kind of music. I then asked his mother who said that she did not know anything about the music book.

That incident made me think really hard. I wonder whether the Educational Service, schools, Youth Union and parents have been aware of this situation.

At the present time, the book stalls in Thu Duc Market in particular and on the sidewalks of Saigon are displaying different kinds of dirty books and reactionary novels, such as "Cai Chet Cua Nha Hoa Si Tai Danh" (The Death of the Talented Painter), "Hung Than Hoa Son" (The Demon of the Volcano), "Tru Bat Gioi" (Tru Bat Gioi), etc.

I carefully examined the covers and last pages to try to find the names of authors and locations of printing shops, but I found none! That fact made me think that this is an act that poisons the minds of children, a criminal act.

I propose that the authoritative organs take vigorous measures to prosecute those who have committed a crime by publishing such harmful books.

5598

CSO: 4209/309

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

BRIEF

DECADENT, REACTIONARY PUBLICATIONS--In March 1981, the cultural protection unit of the 8th Precinct Culture and Information Committee stepped up propaganda work and the movement against decadent and reactionary publications. Two thousand dirty reactionary books and pictorial materials and a number of gold music tapes were amassed; disciplinary action was taken by the authorities against three dealers selling decadent and reactionary books. A number of activities that disseminated superstition and a number of unauthorized theatrical groups were uncovered and their cases were also handled during this time. [Text] [Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 27 Apr 81 p 1] 5598

CSO: 4209/309

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Mạnh Ái [NGUYEENX MANHJ AIS]

Chairman of the Vietnam Fatherland Front of Haiphong; met with a delegation of the Vietnam Socialist Party that visited Haiphong recently. (TO QUOC No 2, Feb 81 p 2)

Trịnh Kim Ảnh [TRINHJ KIM ANHR], Dr

Director of the Cho Ray Hospital in Ho Chi Minh City; his name appears at the end of an article in the cited source on mortality due to head injuries at the Cho Ray Hospital's neurosurgical clinic. (NGOAI KHOA No 2, Mar-Apr 80 p 44)

Lê Văn Cẩn [LEE VAWN CAWN], Prof

*Deputy Head of the Vietnam Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology [Vien khoa hoc ky thuat nong nghiep Viet Nam]; recently discussed scientific research activities in the Mekong Delta region with a correspondent of the cited source. (TO QUOC No 2, Feb 81 pp 17-19)

Nghiêm Chương Châu [NGHIEEM CHUWOWNGR CHAAU]

Director of the Education Service, Hanoi; was a presiding officer for a scientific conference on labor in general schools organized by the Institute of Education Science in Hanoi on 5 and 6 December 1980. (TO QUOC No 1, Jan 81 p 36)

Nguyễn Văn Chiên² [NGUYEENX VAWN CHIEENR]

Deputy Director of the Vietnam Institutes of Science; is listed in an article in the cited source which describes the Vietnam Institutes of Science. (CHINH NGHIA 1 Apr 81 p 6)

Phạm Văn Chương [PHAMJ VAWN CHUWOWNG]

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; attended opening ceremonies for a field and track meet in Ho Chi Minh City on

29 March 1981. (THE DUC THE THAO 4 Apr 81 p 4) NOTE: This individual has also been reported as Phan Văn Chương (PHAN VAWN CHUWOWNG) and Phạm Xuân Chương (PHAMJ XUAAN CHUWOWNG)

Vũ Đình Cự [VUX DINHF CUWJ], Prof and PhD

Deputy Director of the Vietnam Institutes of Science and *Head of the Tropical Technology Research Institute of the Vietnam Institutes (Vien Nghien cau Ky thuat Nhiet doi); is listed in an article in the cited source describing the Vietnam Institutes of Science. (CHINH NGHIA 1 Apr 81 p 6)

Phạm Như Cường (PHAMJ NHUW CUWOWNG), Prof

Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Social Science Commission and Head of the Commission's Institute of Philosophy; he is the author of an article in the cited source on the activities of the Institute during the recent past. (THONG TIN KHOA HOC XA HOI No 10, Oct 80 pp 53-60)

Phan Đình Diêu [PHAN DINHF ZIEEUJ], Prof and PhD

Deputy Director of the Vietnam Institutes of Science and Head of its Computer and Cybernetics Institute; is mentioned in an article in the cited source describing the Vietnam Institutes of Science. (CHINH NGHIA 1 Apr 81 p 6) At the invitation of the U.S. Committee for Scientific Cooperation with Vietnam and a number of colleges in Canada, Diêu and his colleague Nguyễn Đình Trí (NGUYEENX DINHF TRIS) visited and held scientific exchanges in the U.S. and Canada recently; the cited source carries his report on his trip. (TO QUOC No 1, Jan 81 pp 33-36)

Nguyễn Văn Đạo [NGUYEENX VAWN DAOJ], PhD and Prof

Deputy Director and Secretary General of the Vietnam Institutes of Science and *Head of its Institute of Mechanics (Vien Co hoc); *Publisher of TAP CHI CO HOC published in Hanoi; age 43. At age 28 he was accepted for study toward a masters degree in mathematical physics at the Lomonosov University in Moscow; he returned to Vietnam around 1966, at which time "his class" at the Hanoi Polytechnic College was dispersed to the jungle regions along the SRV border; during this time he maintained correspondence with V.O. Kononenko, head of the Kiev Institute of Mechanics, who encouraged him to send the results of his research in Vietnam to the Soviet journal MEKHANIKA or the Polish JOURNAL OF TECHNICAL PHYSICS. He was recently invited to be on the editorial board of ADVANCES IN MECHANICS, a general mechanics journal of socialist countries published in Warsaw; he maintains close contact with Polish professor J. Rychlewski and reviews drafts of articles for him prior to their publication. (TO QUOC No 1, Jan 81 pp 17-19)

Bé Viêt Đăng [BEES VIEETS DAWNGR]

Acting Head of the Institute of Ethnological Studies (Vien Dan toc hoc), Vietnam Social Science Commission; he is the author of an article in the cited source on research activities at the Institute. (THONG TIN KHOA HOC XA HOI No 9, Sep 80 pp 22-26)

Dương Văn Đây [ZUOWONG VAWN DAAYF]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee and Chairman of the People's Committee of the 1st Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City; attended opening ceremonies for a national field and track meet in Ho Chi Minh City on 29 March 1981. (THE DUC THE THAO 4 Apr 81 p 4)

Trương Quang Được [TRUWOWNG QUANG DUWOWCJ]

*Director of the Industry Service of Haiphong; met with a delegation of the Vietnam Socialist Party that visited Haiphong recently. (TO QUOC No 2, Feb 81 p 2)

Tô Bửu Giám [TOO BUWUR GIAMS]

*Standing Member of the VCP Committee of Hau Giang Province; attended recent commencement ceremonies for a photographic arts camp held in Can Tho. (TAP CHI NHIEP ANH No 10, Jan-Feb 80 p 30)

Nguyễn Mạnh Hải [NGUYEENX MANHJ HAIR]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee of Do Son District, Haiphong; met with a delegation of the Vietnam Socialist Party that visited Haiphong recently. (TO QUOC No 2, Feb 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Hạnh [NGUYEENX VAWN HANH]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee of the 1st Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City; attended opening ceremonies for a national field and track meet in Ho Chi Minh City on 29 March 1981. (THE DUC THE THAO 4 Apr 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Hiệu [NGUYEENX VAWN HIEEUJ], PhD and Prof

*Head of the South Vietnam Branch of the Vietnam Institutes of Science located in Ho Chi Minh City; is mentioned in an article in the cited source which describes the Vietnam Institutes of Science. (TO QUOC No 1, Jan 81 p 19)

Đặng Huy Huỳnh [DAWNGJ HUY HUYNHF], MS

Deputy Chief of the Institute of Biology, Vietnam Institutes of Science; is included in an article in the cited source which describes the Vietnam Institutes of Science. (TO QUOC No 1, Jan 81 p 19)

Nguyễn Văn Lưu [NGUYEENX VAWN LUWU]

*Standing Member of the VCP Committee of Hau Giang Province; attended recent commencement ceremonies for a photographic arts camp held in Can Tho. (TAP CHI NHIEP ANH No 10, Jan-Feb 80 p 30)

Mai Văn Muôn [MAI VAWN MUON]

*Deputy Chief of the Physical Education and Sports General Department; attended a conference in Hanoi on 26 March to review physical education and sports work during the past 5 years. (THE DUC THE THAO 28 Mar 81 p 1)

Bùi Đình Nguyên [BUI DINH NGUYEN], Lieutenant Colonel

His article on close order drill appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI MIEN DAN 16 Mar 81 p 3)

Nguyễn Văn Nhân [NGUYENX VAWN NHAAN], Dr

*Deputy Director of Military Hospital 109; presided over a conference on bone fusing held at the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia Hospital in Haiphong on 28 March 1980. (NGOAI KHOA No 2, Mar-Apr 80 p 61)

Nguyễn Huy Phan [NGUYENX HUY PHAN], Dr

Was re-elected a Vice President of the Vietnam Association of Stomatology at the association's ninth conference held in Ho Chi Minh City on 9, 10 and 11 April 1980. (NGOAI KHOA No 2, Mar-Apr 80 pp 63-64)

Lê Trọng Phấn [LEE TRONGJ PHAANS], MS

*Acting Chief of the Oceanographic Research Institute in Nha Trang, Vietnam Institutes of Science; is mentioned in an article in the cited source which describes the Vietnam Institutes of Science. (TO QUOC No 1, Jan 81 p 19)

Nguyễn Viết Phổ [NGUYENX VIEETS PHOOR], Asst Prof

Chief of the Department of Basic Survey Technology [Cuc Ky thuat Dieu tra co ban] of the Meteorology and Hydrology General Department; Head of the Program for the General Survey of Natural Resources and Natural Conditions in the Mekong River Delta; an interview with him on the activities of the Program during the past 3 years appears in the cited source. (TO QUOC No 2, Feb 81 pp 11-13)

Trang Phượng [TRANG PHUOWONGJ], MA

*Deputy Director of the Vietnam Institute of Fine Arts; is the author of an article in the cited source entitled, "Some Thoughts on Developing the Fine Arts in Vietnam." (TO QUOC No 1, Jan 81 pp 42-44)

Tứ Quang [TUV QUANG]

*Vice President of Can Tho College; recently met with correspondents of the cited source doing a piece on scientific research activities in the Mekong Delta region. (TO QUOC No 2, Feb 81 p 18)

Đỗ Quang [DOOX QUANG], Dr

*Deputy Director of the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia Hospital; attended a conference on bone fusing held at the hospital on 28 March 1980. (NGOAI KHOA No 2, Mar-Apr 80 p 61)

Võ Thế Quang [VOX THREE QUANG], Dr

Was elected a Vice President of the Vietnam Association of Stomatology at the association's ninth conference held in Ho Chi Minh City from 9 to 11 April 1980. (NGOAI KHOA No 2, Mar-Apr 80 pp 63-64)

Le Minh Tân [LEE MINH TAAN], MS

*Chairman of the S&T Committee of Long An Province; he is the author of an article in the cited source on S&T activities in the Dong Thap Muoi region. (TO QUOC No 2, Feb 81 pp 14-16)

Đào Văn Tập [DAOF VAWN TAAPJ]

Vice Chairman of the Social Science Commission and head of the Commission's Institute of Economic Studies; he is the author of an article in the cited source entitled, "Twenty Years of Activity of the Institute of Economic Studies." (THONG TIN KHOA HOC XA HOI No 10, Oct 80 pp 49-52 & 60)

Nguyễn Duy Thanh [NGUYEENX ZUY THANH], Dr

*Director of the Cho Quan Hospital in Ho Chi Minh City; is mentioned in an article in the cited source on innovations at the hospital to improve service to patients. (SUC KHOE No 3-4, Mar-Apr 81 p 14)

Nguyễn Chính Thiện [NGUYEENX CHINH THIEENJ]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee of Kim Thanh District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; led a recent conference in the district on experiences in educating students in virtue. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 23 Mar 81 p 3)

Hồ Sĩ Thoảng [HOOF SIX THOANGR], PhD and Asst Prof

*Head of the Institute of Chemistry [Vien Hoa hoc], Vietnam Institutes of Science; is included in an article in the cited source which describes the Vietnam Institutes of Science. (CHINH NGHIA 1 Apr 81 p 6)

Nguyễn Văn Thủ [NGUYEENX VAWN THUR], Dr

Was re-elected President of the Vietnam Association of Stomatology at the association's ninth conference held in Ho Chi Minh City on 9, 10 and 11 April 1980. (NGOAI KHOA No 2, Mar-Apr 80 pp 63-64)

Nguyễn Hữu Thuộc (NGUYENX HUWUX THUWOWCS), MS

*Acting Chief of the Institute of Biology, Vietnam Institutes of Science; is listed in an article describing the organization of the Institutes in the cited source. (CHINH NGHIA 1 Apr 81 p 6)

Nguyễn Hữu Thuộc (NGUYENX HUWUX THUWOWCS), MS

Deputy Chief of the Institute of Biology, Vietnam Institutes of Science; is included in an article in the cited source which describes the Vietnam Institutes of Science. (TO QUOC No 1, Jan 81 p 19)

Thanh Tin, Col

Deputy Editor of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN newspaper; quoted in an article in this source by Jacques de Barrin entitled, "Vietnam: Slowpaced Socialism." (Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Mar 81 p 7)

Phạm Trĩnh (PHAMJ TRINHJ)

*Chairman of the People's Committee of Thai Binh Province; attended ceremonies on 5 April 1981 at which the province was awarded by the state for its sports activities. (THE DUC THE THAO 11 Apr 81 p 4)

Trưởng Công Trung (TRUWOWNG COONG TRUNG), Dr

President of the Ho Chi Minh City College of Pharmacy and Medicine; his name appears at the end of an article in the cited source on the treatment of head injuries at the Cho Ray Hospital. (NGOAI KHOA No 2, Mar-Apr 80 p 44)

Hoàng Tuy (HOANGF TUYJ), Prof

*Head of the Institute of Mathematics (Vien Toan hoc), Vietnam Institutes of Science; is included in an article in the cited source which describes the Vietnam Institutes of Science. (CHINH NGHIA 1 Apr 81 p 6)

Phan Khắc Từ (PHAN KHAWCS TUWF)

*Secretary General of the Catholic Action Committee of Ho Chi Minh City; read the report at a conference held by the Committee on 15 January 1981 to review its work since its founding 1 year ago. (CHINH NGHIA 15 Feb 81 p 1)

Phạm Trọng Yên (PHAMJ TRONGJ YEEN)

*Standing Member of the VCP Committee of Hau Giang Province; attended recent commencement ceremonies for a photographic arts camp held in Can Tho. (TAP CHI NHIEP ANH No 10, Jan-Feb 80 p 30)

CSO: 4209/321

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Công Ái [NGUYEENX COONG AIS]

*Vice Chairman of the Planning Commission, Ho Chi Minh City; on 7 August 1980 he reported to the 12th People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City on implementation of the 1980 plan. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 8 Aug 80 p 4)

Lê Thị Bạch [LEE THIJ BACHJ]

Secretary of the Trade Union Federation, Ho Chi Minh City; she was listed as a member of the Presidium of the 12th People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 8 Aug 80 p 4)

Phạm Ngọc Bì [PHAMJ NGOCJ BÌ]

*Deputy Head of the Control Committee of the Ho Chi Minh City VCP Committee; recently he attended a conference in Ho Chi Minh City to discuss control committee activities. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 21 Feb 81 p 4)

Lê Khắc Bình [LEE KHAWCS BINHP]

*Deputy Director of the Commerce Service, Ho Chi Minh City; on 7 August 1980 he reported to the 12th People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City concerning living conditions in Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 8 Aug 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Hồng Bình [NGUYEENX HOONGF BINHR]

Director of the Water Conservancy Service, Ho Chi Minh City; he was interviewed concerning water conservancy difficulties during the recent dry season. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 21 Feb 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Minh Cầm [NGUYEENX MINH CAAMR]

*Deputy Director of the Finance Service, Ho Chi Minh City; on 7 August 1980 he reported to the 12th People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City concerning the 1980 budgetary situation. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 8 Aug 80 p 4)

Lê Quang Chánh [LEE QUANG CHANHS]

Member of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; he was listed as a member of the Presidium of the 12th People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 8 Aug 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Chì [NGUYEENX VAWN CHIP]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 27 April 1981 he was designated Chairman of the Funeral Committee for Lam Van Tet. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 27 Apr 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Chí [NGUYEENX VAWN CHIS]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; *Deputy Chief of the Central Control Committee of the VCP; recently he attended a conference of the Ho Chi Minh City VCP Committee to discuss control committee activities. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 21 Feb 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Dầy [NGUYEENX VAWN DAAYF]

*Deputy Head of the Control Committee of the Ho Chi Minh City VCP Committee; recently he attended a conference in Ho Chi Minh City to discuss control committee activities. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 21 Feb 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Minh Đường [NGUYEENX MINH DUOWONGF]

Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 27 April 1981 he was designated Vice Chairman of the Funeral Committee for Lam Van Tet. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 27 Apr 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Hanh [NGUYEENX VAWN HANH]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, 1st Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City; on 16 February 1981 he spoke to a gathering of intellectuals in his precinct. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 18 Feb 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Hộ [NGUYEENX VAWN HOOLJ]

*Deputy chief of the People's Procuratorate of Ho Chi Minh City; is acknowledged in the introduction to the cited work as a collaborator in the preparation of it. (HINH LUAT VIET NAM VA QUYEN LAM CHU TAP THE CUA NHAN DAN LAO DONG [Vietnamese Criminal Code and the Rights of Collective Ownership of the Working Man], by Huynh Ngoc Chi, Thanh Bho Ho Chi Minh, 1979 p 8)

Lê Văn Hón [LEE VAWN HOWNH]

Director of the Port of Saigon; on 14 February 1981 he conducted a tour for a delegation from the Revolutionary People's Committee of Phnom Penh. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 15 Feb 81 p 1)

Trần Quang Huy [TRANH QUANG HUY]

Represented the Interprovince B Communist Party Committee (responsible for the Cam Pha, Cua Ong, Hon Gai mining region) on the 3-member Provisional Party Committee of Quang Yen Province formed in April 1940, which had the mission of building a secret party and mass base in the area; information taken from the cited source, a history of the Communist Party of Quang Ninh Province. (NHUNG SU KIEN LICH SU DANG: TINH QUANG NINH, 1928-1955, by the Department for Research in Party History, Quang Ninh Party Committee, Feb 80 p 95)

Nguyễn Hữu Khương [NGUYENX HUWUX KHUWONG]

Former Member of the Ho Chi Minh City Vietnam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces; on 27 April 1981 he was designated a member of the funeral committee for Lam Van Tet. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 27 Apr 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Luận [NGUYENX VAWN LUAANJ]

Name used by Tran Danh Tuyen in the 1930s; as a party member who was exposed in Ben Thuy, in early 1938 he went to work as the drafting secretary of the Quang Yen Zinc Plant where he was active in organization and propaganda work for the party; in August 1939 he was the secretary of the newly-formed 5-member Communist Party chapter of the Quang Yen Zinc Plant; he and a number of other party members were imprisoned by "the enemy" in the city of Quang Yen in 1942, during which time he regularly received documents and directives from the Party Central Committee which he distributed to those in the prison where he was detained; information taken from the cited source, a history of the Communist Party of Quang Ninh Province. (NHUNG SU KIEN LICH SU DANG: TINH QUANG NINH, 1928-1955, by the Department for Research in Party History, Quang Ninh Party Committee, Feb 80 pp 89-90 and 100)

Phan Thị Minh [PHAN THIJ MINH]

Vice President of the Ho Chi Minh City Women's Association; on 13 February 1981 she met with a member of a visiting delegation from the Revolutionary People's Committee of Phnom Penh. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 15 Feb 81 p 1)

Hồng Nam [HOONGF NAM]

*Name used for the author of an article written by Vo Nguyen Giap entitled, "United as One Man, All Our People Will Firmly Defend the Socialist Vietnamese Fatherland," published in the October 1978 issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN; the article along with a footnote giving the above identification is reprinted in the cited work, a collection of speeches by Giap. (Hanoi CA NUOC MOT LONG BAO VE VUNG CHAC TO QUOC VIET NAM XA HOI CHU NGHIA, Su That, 1979 pp 9-46)

Nguyễn Việt Nam [NGUYEENX VIEETJ NAM]

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; he was listed as a member of the Presidium of the 12th People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 8 Aug 80 p 4)

Thanh Nghị [THANH NGHIJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 27 April 1981 he was designated a member of the funeral committee for Lam Van Tet. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 27 Apr 81 p 4)

Hồ Ngọc Nhuận [HOOF NGOCJ NHUAANJ]

Vice Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; recently he headed a delegation to visit soldiers from Ho Chi Minh City serving in Kampuchea. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 12 Feb 81 p 3)

Trần Văn Sóm [TRAANF VAWN SOWMS]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; *Deputy Chief of the Central Control Committee of the VCP; recently he attended a conference of the Ho Chi Minh City VCP Committee to discuss control committee activities. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 21 Feb 81 p 1)

Lâm Văn Tết [LAAM VAWN TEETS], Deceased

Civil Engineer; Patriotic Intellectual; born on 1 May 1896 in Hoa Binh City, Minh Hai Province; Chairman of the Vietnam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces; Member of the Advisory Council to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam; Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; he died following a serious illness on 26 April 1981. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 27 Apr 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Ngọc Thanh [NGUYEENX NGOCJ THANH]

Vice Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 27 April 1981 he was designated a member of the funeral committee for Lam Van Tet. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 27 Apr 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Thị Thanh [NGUYEENX THIJ THANH]

Member of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; President of the Women's Association, Ho Chi Minh City; she was listed as a member of the Presidium of the 12th People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 8 Aug 80 p 4)

Võ Việt Thanh [VOX VIEETS THANH]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Commander of the Ho Chi Minh City Youth Assault Force; on 14 February 1981 he was present when members

of the Youth Assault Force were issued VCP membership cards. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 16 Feb 81 p 1)

Dương Đình Thảo [ZUWOWNG DINHF THAOR]

Director of the Culture and Information Service, Ho Chi Minh City; on 14 February 1981 he attended opening ceremonies of a German Democratic Republic book exhibition in Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 15 Feb 81 p 1)

Phan Thị Tôt [PHAN THIJ TOOTS]

Member of the Central Control Committee of the VCP; recently she attended a conference of the Ho Chi Minh City VCP Committee to discuss control committee activities. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 21 Feb 81 p 1)

Lê Công Trung [LEE COONG TRUNG]

*Member of the Standing Committee of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; *Head of the Control Committee of the Ho Chi Minh City VCP Committee; recently he attended a conference in Ho Chi Minh City to discuss control committee activities. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 21 Feb 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Tùng [NGUYEENX VAWN TUNGF]

*Secretary Member of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; he was listed as a member of the Presidium of the 12th People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 8 Aug 80 p 4)

Phan Khắc Từ [PHAN KHAWCS TUWF], Priest

*Secretary of the Committee of Catholics to Build and Defend the Fatherland; he was listed as a member of the Presidium of the 12th People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 8 Aug 80 p 4)

Lê Thanh Vân [LEE THANH VAAN]

*Director of the Public Security Service, Ho Chi Minh City; on 7 August 1980 he reported to the 12th People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City concerning the public security situation in Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 8 Aug 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Xứng [NGUYEENX VAWN XUWNGS]

Name used by Le Thanh Nghi in the 1920s; along with Nguyen Van Cu, Dang Chau Tue, Vu Thi Mai and Nguyen Van Lich, he was a member of a group of cadres of the Vietnam Association of Young Revolutionaries assigned by the Tonkin chapter of the Association to "proletarianize" the Cam Pha-Cua Ong, Vang Danh-Uong Bi, Mao Khe, Hon Gai, Ha Tu, Ha Lam and Coc 5 area of Quang Ninh Province in 1928 and early 1929; information taken from the cited source, a history of the Communist Party of Quang Ninh Province. (NHUNG SU KIEN LICH SU DANG: TINH QUANG NINH, 1928-1955, by the Department for Research in Party History, Quang Ninh Party Committee, Feb 80 p 22)

CSO: 4209/321

PUBLICATIONS

CONTENTS OF 'TAP CHI GIANG VIEN', NO 1, 1981

Hanoi TAP CHI GIANG VIEN [INSTRUCTORS' REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 1, Jan-Feb 81
p 54

[Text] Some Basic Matters that Must Be Thoroughly Understood in the 1981 State Plan
(pp 1-8)
(Unattributed article)

Lessons and Experiences of the Vietnamese Revolution (pp 9-17)
(Article by Le Ngoc, head of the Party History Faculty of the Nguyen Ai Quoc High Level Party School, and Nguyen Ba Linh, member of the Party History Faculty of the Nguyen Ai Quoc High Level Party School)

Strengthening the Ties Between the Party and the Masses and Performing Good Mass Work When the Party Is in Political Power (pp 13-25)
(Article by Nguyen Khac Quyen, assistant head of the Party Building Faculty of the Nguyen Ai Quoc High Level Party School)

Contracts Within Agricultural Cooperatives (pp 26-34)
(Article by Binh Chu)

Several Matters Concerning the State and Revolution (pp 35-44)
(Article by Do Tien Dat)

The Method of Teaching Scientific Communism (pp 45-49)
(Article by Ha Van)

Teaching Correctly and Teaching Accurately (pp 50-53)
(Article by Tran Ngoc Thu)

7809
CSO: 4209/290

PUBLICATIONS

CONTENTS OF 'TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN', NO 1, 1981

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN [PEOPLE'S ARMY REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 1,
Jan 81 p 80

[Text] The New Constitution, the Constitution of the System of Socialist
Collective Ownership (pp 1-13, 64)
(Speech by Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the
Vietnam Communist Party at the concluding session of the 8th Plenum of
the Party Central Committee, held from 4 to 10 September 1980)
[already translated]

Report on the Draft of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam
(pp 14-46)
(Article by Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the
Party Central Committee, chairman of the National Assembly Standing
Committee and chairman of the Committee to Draft the Constitution)
[already translated]

The Army and the Task of Working, Producing and Building the Economy in the New
Situation (pp 47-55, 73)
(Article by Lt Gen Bui Phung) [being translated]

The Border Security Troops in the Work of Protecting the Fatherland (pp 56-64)
(Article by Maj Gen Huynh Thu) [being translated]

The Lao People's Armed Forces and the Work of Maintaining Security and Strengthening
the National Defense System (pp 65-73)
(Article by Nguyen Hoa)

Reagan and the Situation of the United States (pp 74-79)
(Article by Tran Trong based on material from the western press)

7809
CSO: 4209/290

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

June 24, 1981